

**FINAL  
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE  
OLD INCINERATOR BUILDING 5710, PARCEL 125(7)  
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

**ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY**

**JANUARY 2001**

**U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES  
DECISION DOCUMENT**

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcel at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision with regard to hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste (HTRW). Unexploded ordnance (UXO)-related issues may be present at the site and are being addressed separately by the U.S. Army.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT is comprised of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site with regard to HTRW. UXO-related issues may be present at the site, and are being addressed separately by the U.S. Army. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 125(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 125(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING  
SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC

Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process.

**SITE BACKGROUND**

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC is comprised of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the

## PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 125(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation, 2001, *Final Site Investigation Report, Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, January.

IT Corporation, 2000, *Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, July.

IT Corporation, 1998, *Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment Site Investigation at the Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, October.

Science Applications International Corporation, 1998, *Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, July.

Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which comprises 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which comprises 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Old Incinerator Building 5710 site is located in the north-central portion of the FTMC Main Post, close to the east side of the Ammunition Supply Point (Figure 1). The incinerator at Building 5710 was constructed of fieldstone in 1927, but was dismantled and is no longer present at the site. The only visible sign of the incinerator is the fieldstone foundation; the area surrounding the foundation is overgrown with trees and vegetation. In addition, metal debris is strewn along the

foundation. The study area covers less than 1 acre; its boundaries are approximate. The site and surrounding area are mostly undeveloped or wooded. Cave Creek flows from the northeast to the southwest along the southeast border of the site. The site is located on the north bank of Cave Creek where the creek passes between Cemetery Hill and Reservoir Ridge. Site elevation is approximately 800 feet above mean sea level.

### SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the environmental baseline survey (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using U.S. Department of Defense guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and

Liability Act qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. The Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(7), was categorized as CERFA Category 7 parcel in the environmental baseline survey. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require further evaluation (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., 1998). With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcel 125(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred, but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES  
FOR FORT McCLELLAN**

**Anniston Calhoun County Public Library**

Reference Section

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Telephone: (256) 237-8501

Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

**Houston Cole Library**

9<sup>th</sup> Floor

Jacksonville State University

700 Pelham Road

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249

Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

**SITE INVESTIGATION**

An SI was conducted at the Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(7), to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that would present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment (IT Corporation [IT], 2001).

Two surface soil samples, one depositional soil sample, two subsurface soil samples, and two surface water and sediment samples were collected at the site. Surface and depositional soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground

surface. Surface water and sediment samples were collected from within Cave Creek, which is located just south of the site. Samples were analyzed for target analyte list metals, target compound list volatile organic compounds (VOC), target compound list semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), pesticides/herbicides, and dioxins. In addition, the sediment samples were analyzed for total organic carbon and grain size.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels

(SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (IT, 2000). The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998).

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be low. Although the site is projected for passive recreational use, the soils data were screened against

residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted future land use. With the exception of arsenic (one surface soil sample) and iron (one surface and one subsurface soil sample), the metals results that exceeded SSSLs were below their respective background concentration or within the range of background values. Low levels of dioxins were detected in site media; however, only one compound (2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorodibenzofuran) in one surface soil sample was detected at a concentration (0.000021 milligrams per kilogram) exceeding the SSSL. VOC and SVOC concentrations in site media were below SSSLs. Pesticides and herbicides were not detected in any of the samples collected.

The potential impact to ecological receptors is also expected to be minimal. Ecological hazards are limited to metals in one surface soil sample. The concentrations of eight metals (arsenic, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, selenium, and zinc) exceeded ESVs, their respective background concentration, and the range of background values in one surface soil sample. VOC, SVOC, and dioxin concentrations in site media were below ESVs. Based on the limited impacted area and the small size of the parcel, the elevated metals concentrations are not expected to pose a significant threat to ecological receptors.

## **SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(7).

## **DESCRIPTION OF NO**

## **FURTHER ACTION**

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 125(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and organic compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted future land use with regard to HTRW. Furthermore, Parcel 125(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred, but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. UXO-related issues may be present at the site, and are being addressed separately by the U.S. Army. The U.S. Army will not take any further action with regard to HTRW to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(3) (formerly Parcel 125[7]).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

## **DECLARATION**

Further remedial action is unnecessary at the Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(3) (formerly Parcel 125[7]). The no further

action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with federal and state regulations that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in-place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land-use control restrictions to exposure. The site is released for unrestricted future land use with regard to HTRW. Parcel 125(7) is recategorized as a CERFA Category 3 parcel. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. UXO-related issues may be present at the site and are being addressed separately by the U.S. Army. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Old Incinerator Building 5710, Parcel 125(3) (formerly Parcel 125[7]).

## **QUESTIONS/COMMENTS**

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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Environmental Coordinator  
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## ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
HTRW	hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste
IT	IT Corporation
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
UXO	unexploded ordnance
VOC	volatile organic compound

**Prepared under direction of:**

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Date

**Reviewed by:**

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Date

**Approved by:**

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Date